rson, which left Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the morning the 25th and Queenstown on the evening of the 26th (arch, arrived at this port on Friday morning.

The Edinburgh and the Pennsylvania reached Liver about noon on the 24th ult.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

Capt. James Anderson of the Cunard mail Frest Eastern during the laying of the Atlantic Tole

maph cable.
The Great Eastern will sail from Valencia, Ireland

The Great Eastern will sail from Valencia, Ireland, but the ist of July, and may be expected at Heart's entent, Trinity Bay, by the middle of that month.

There was 1,662 nautical miles of cable completed on a list of March, and the whole 2,300 miles will be ade and on board of the Great Eastern in May.

The Admiralty have agreed to order two powerful namers of the Royal Navy to accompany the Great satern from Ireland to Newfoundland, and also to diet Sir James Hope, to afford such assistance on the proceed of the expedition to Newfoundland, as may be attended.

power.
confidently expected that Europe and America
in telegraphic communication before the 20th of

American Affaire in the British Parlisment.

In the House of Lords on the 23d March of Russell, in laying upon the table a notification Mr. Adems, the American Minister, of the inten the Government of the United States to termine Reciprocity Treaty and the convention regulate armed force to be kept upon American Lakes, the treaty would terminate within tweives of the day on which the receipt of the notice

sets of the day on which the receipt of the motions asknowledged.

Re could not deny, after the acts of conspiracy and alence which had taken place upon the lakes, that the alted States were completely jostified in giving notice their intention to terminate the convention. It was to be expected that they would submit passively we had acts of violence without taking steps to prevent six recurrence in future.

With regard to the Reciprocity Treaty, the United

wrecarrence in finitire.

With regard to the Reciprocity Treaty, the United tea considered that it was no longer for their intertheat the treaty should continue; but there might be sumstances which would induce the Government of United States to desire a renewal of the treaty with tain modifications, which might be deemed adtageous and just toward the United States. When Mr. Adams informed him of the result of the reliations which had lately taken place between the eddent of the United States and the agents of the fedication which had expressed to Mr. Adams as that when he presented the notice of the terminate of the Reciprocity Treaty, he would be able to see that the United States would agree to arrange sub-by which a small and limited armament might be and also to the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty terms to be ultimately agreed upon, and which the beginned before the treaty ceased to be intration. Mr. Adams had not been authorized to give yearsurance on the subject at present, but he had d were which had induced him (Lord Russell) to the that such a course would be pursued.

he same time he felt bound to say that the imparourse taken by Her Majesty's Government bad
mpeded and endangered from time to time, upon
e side by the partisans of the North in declaring
he country was unfriendly and hostile to the
il States, and upon the other by persons who were
only violating the neutrality of Her Majesty, and
ity own profit carrying on acts of hostility against
the belingerents. Sir F. Brace would set out on
lay to represent Her Majesty's Government at
ington, and he believed that the dignity and
of the country were safe in his hands. He
ted that Lord Lyons was disabled by the state of
alth from returning to Washington. The papers
oed by Lord Rassell were ordered to be laid upon
ble.

duced by Lord Russell were ordered to be laid upon table.

In the House of Commons on the faume evening the routs of Hartington in proposing the vote of £811, for works and buildings including £50,009 for the iffications of Quebes for which the total estimate is \$0,000, entered into an explanation of the intentions the Government with respect to the defence of sada. He observed that now the United States had some a great military power, it was necessary to be Canada in a state of defense, for although Her leavy's Government had not the eligiblest expectation it the United States contemplated an immediate at \$\frac{1}{2}\$, it was desirable that British America should be to rely on its own strength and do what Continencountries found themselves obliged to do namely, to see their frontier in a state of security.

The Government does not contemplate fortifying the ole frontier of Canada, but to fortify Montreal and shoc as the most vitel points. The Colonial Government had agreed to fortify Montreal, and the Imperial rermment to do the same at Quebec. The number of a that would be required to defend the garrison of a works would be 12,000; but in case of attack it all the desirable to have 35,000 men, and a movable of \$\frac{1}{2}\$. G. P. Rentinck objected to the whole scheme of \$\frac{1}{2}\$. G. P. Rentinck objected to the whole scheme of

overnment. Canada could only be defended by a force on the lakes, according to the report of Col. is himself; and, as it would be impossible to garri-hese fortifications, he moved the emission of the

con these fortifications, he moved the sum asked. He can red said he would vote for the sum asked. He boped considered England bound to assist Canada. He boped considered England bound to assist Canada. He boped considered in color would be believed it never would if they were some, and he believed it never would if they were some, and he believed it never would if they were

Lord Bury did not believe America would attack Sanada, but he thought the country should be prepared resist, should such an attack be made.

If: Watkin advocated negotiations with the American Government for a renewal of the reciprocity treaty and the mutual limitation of the force on the lakes.

If: Heliburton ridiculed the idea of a sagactous seeple like the Americans attempting the impossible ask of annexing British America.

The debate was continued by Messra. Adderly, Lebyre, Fortesoue, Lord R. Montagu, Mr. Lowe and there.

At the second se

a carmy of 700,000 men.

In the state of the

PROSPECTS OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH

Prospects of the British Parliament.

Important Behales in the British Parliament.

Prospects of England and America Well Discussed

The Wellare of the British empire entitled her to ask.

Mr. Bright would decide with Mr. Bentinek. He decided the decide with Mr. Bentinek. He was folly to suppose that this country would send ships, men and money to defend Canada, whose only protection could be avoided without remaining away, although it might be that we should repret that the house would refuse to the United States. We all knew it was folly to suppose that this country would send ships, men and money to defend Canada, whose only protection could be its neutrality. Admitting the duty of defending the empire, the entastrophe could be avoided without remaining away, although it might be that we should repret that we had not done so. If there was an occasion to defend Canada it would not asise from Canada to pay the cost of this. Canada would send ships, men and money to defend Canada, whose only protection could be its neutrality. Admitting the duty of defending the empire, the entastrophe could be avoided without remaining away, although it might be that we should repret that we had not done so. If there was an occasion to defend Canada it would not asise from Canada to pay the cost of this. Canada would soon of Canada to pay the cost of this. Canada would soon of Canada to pay the cost of this. Canada would soon an answer of this canada to pay the cost of this.

riews.

He did not rest the vote on this ground that a war was

A number of members below the gangway refused to

A number of members below the gangway related to allow the emendment to be withdrawn, whereupon Mr. Bentinek retired from the House amid general laughter. The Committee then divided, when the amendment was rejected by a majority of 275 to 40.

Mr. Layard, in reply to Mr. W. Ewart, said that milliparty officers had been sent from time to time to study and report on the progress of the war in America. There was already a unval attaché at Washington; and application had been made to have a military one an application had been made to have a military one also, but no final decision could be come to until the meeting of Congress.

The weekly returns for the Bank of France who was the cash on hand of over two and a quarter millions of france.

The Paris Constitutional denies the report that the Pope had said to M. de Sartiges: "You may withdraw your troops immediately."

Bourse steady, 67.25.

India-China-Australia.

BOMBAY, March 17.—Markets at a standstill and prices nominal. Cotton shopments for the fortnight, St. (60) baics. Exchange, 2/1. The rate of interest has advanced 1 per cent.

CANTON, Feb. 15.—The mark its are unchanged.

SHANGHAE, Feb. 9.—Cotton, Tea and Siik unchanged.

Exchange 6/4; Feb. 24.—Trade dull. Shipments of gold since the departure of the last mail 51,250 onnees. Shandhall Feb. 21.—Shirtings unchanged. Tea and Silk improving. Exchange 6/4;

Liverroot. Saturday Evening, March 25, 1865.

Sir. Frederick Bruce, new Minister to Washington, is a persenger by the China.

Among the papers laid before Parliament, by Earl Russell, are a letter from Minister. Adams, in which he merely incloses the resolutions of Congress for terminating the Reciprocity Treaty, and notifies that it will terminate at the expiration of twelve months, and Russell's acknowledgment, in which he says ther Majesty will instruct Sir Frederick Bruce, on his proceeding to Washington as Europ Extraordinary, upon this subject. Both letters are dated March 17.

The King of the Beigians is on a visit to Queen Victoria, at Windsor.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Ayrton asked if the Government intended to sak the smootion of Parliament to guarantee the money required to complete the Railway from Halifax to Quebec. Cardwell said, when the colony was prepared to carry into effect the conditions upon which the guaranty was to be given, the Government would be prepared to fulfill the engagements; but, as at present advised, he had no intention of asking Parliament for the guaranty at this accision.

Smith, Doughas & Co. of London, and James Smith of Liverpool, one examilishment, auspended, Liabilities 2500,000 to 2400,000 sterling.

SPAIN.

March 24—The Government an-

nd to say that the impar-uesty's Government and MADRID, March 24.—The Government an-nounced in the Chambers that it would reduce by 80 reals per barrel the duty on foreign flour imported into the Chambers that it would reduce by 80 reals per barrel the duty on foreign flour imported into the Antilles.

CALCUTYA, March 18.—Imports weaker. Freights

SPAIN.

Paris advices state that the Rebel ram Stone-Paris advices state that the Rebel ram Stone-wall left Ferrol on the 21st, accompanied to see by a Span-ish frigate. The United States frigates Ningara and Sacramento immediately followed. The expectation of a fight caused immediately followed. The expectation of a fight caused immediately followed. The expectation of a fight caused immediately followed. The spanish population, but the Stonewall, apparently finding no chance to escape, returned to port. Liveraged, March 26, 1865. London letters of last night, state on good authority, that the Rebel quotation protested drafts will be paid to-morrow (Saturday). PARIS, March 26,—The Bourse is firm; Rentes closed at 67f, 35c.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds were without material change. Consols on the 24th closed at 89,0289;
The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase the button of £425,378. Now thistanding this large increase there lad been no change in the Bank rate of discount which remnied at 45 per cent.

The Bank of Holland had reduced its rate of discount from 4 to 35 per cent, and the Bank of Beigium had done the same.

Mr. Alphonse Gillot, a desier on the London Stock Exchange, had proved a defaulter to the extent of nearly £10,000, under, it is said, very disrepulable circumstances. He had left the country.

COTTON—The Brokers Circular says: "The Cotton market opened on Friday, the 17th, with activity and advancing rates, but after the receipt of the Cinus advices was unfavorably indusaced by the critical position of affairs in America, and has declined in prices from day to day, closing heavily and freely supplied, although the Trade have shown increasing disposition to buy during the last few days. American has been in limited demand and is quoted \$\frac{1}{2}\tilde{\text{d}}

including 2,340 for speculation and 5,240 for export. The quotations of £50.00%.

A. Peel said he would vote for the sum asked. He lered England bound to assist Canada. He boped hat a calamity as a war with America could never and he believed it never would if they were and he believed it never would if they were and in a proper spirit.

Butler Johnstone regretted the vote was not attack as but he thought the country should be prepared as but he thought the country should be prepared that, should such an attack be made.

Watkin advocated negotiations with the America would attack watkin advocated negotiations with the America would be prepared that the country of the prepared that the country of the reciprocity treaty he muttal limitation of the force on the lakes.

Haliburton ridiculed the idea of a sagacious the first state of the property of the demand quite retail. Maked, 27(224) par 22 the first state of th

Consols closed at \$9\$ 7259 for money.
American Spocks. Blico's Central Stallroad. 55250; Eric allroad. 31\$ 232; United States five twenties, 50\$.

THE FINANCES.

Important Letter from Secretary McCullock.

The following letter has just been sent to a eltizen of Philadelphia by the new Secretary of the of our history which, perhaps, no other one man

gethe duty of desould be avoided
light be that we
If there was an
take from Canthere was an about the financial policy I shall adopt as Secretary of

events as to maintain the credit of the Government and protect the interests of the people.

In the brief address which I made to the principal officers of the Department, on the 9th ult., I said, among other things. "My chief aim will, of course, be to provide the means to discherge the claims upon the Treasury Department at the earliest day practicable, and to institute measures to bring the business of the country provided the back to the species standard, a department from

which (although for the time being a necessity), is no less damaging and demornlating to the people than expessive to the Government.

This is the only avoval of pelley which I have made or expect to make, at least for the present.

The former of these objects is receiving my first attention. The sales of the Seven-thirty notes (than which ne more desirable couries will be object to the present of the seven the property of the seven the property of the prope

You seem to be apprehensive that the return to specie payments is to be effected by a contraction of Government issues; and you say that "in one thing all have disposed to unite, and that was that an early resumption was the cardinal point of my policy, and that it was to be sought at whatsoever cost to the capitalists and working men of the country."

A resumption of specie payments is with me a "orrdinal point," because I believe that the specie basis is the only and and healthy one for business; and because I am clearly of the ordinal that the interests of canital.

tion I have frequently expressed, that the Ligh price bid was to be attributed to part, at least to other ences than the expansion of the currency, and is to indicate that the paper circulation of the try which has been issued or scenared by the Governt, even while its volume is being increased, may reciate nearly to the specie standard, the war draws to a close, and the restoration of Union is no longer doubtful, gold and currency applicate rapidly to each other in their market value, of course all those articles which were made to we the former in its ascent must sympathize with its decline. This counts be prevented by any action of Treasury area of the interest of the country te

forward again on its career of prosperity a scarcely staggered by such a struggle with scarcely staggered by such a struggle with a gigantic Rebellion as would have broken any other nation into

searcely staggered by such a struggle with a gigantic Rebellion as would have broken any other nation into fragments.

You will perceive by the statement of the condition of the Treasury on the first instant, that the Government circulation has not been diminished. Whether or to what extent, this circulation will be reduced depends upon circumstances that cannot now be clearly foreseen. I have been, and still am of the opinion, that it must be curtailed before a return to specie payment can be effected, but it cannot be decided that the course of the market for the past month has been such as to justify a reconsideration of the opinions which have been so generally entertained in relation to the inflation of the currency. The increased demand for money, which is the result of the diminution of individual creditia may not have been fully estimated; and it may turn out that no considerable reduction of paper circulation will be needed for the restoration of the specie basis. At all events, the Government will have no interest in retiring its direct issues if the desired object can be obtained within a reasonable time without it.

That any valuable interests are to be permanently injured by a return to specie payment as hardly credible, and I cannot but think that your apprehensions of varies, as the result of it, are without reasonable foundstion.

The general tariff policy is, I apprehend, settled by

tion.

The general tariff policy is, I apprehend, settled by our national debt. The discussion of it, therefore, at the present time is unnecessary. That the present tariff needs revision is undoubtedly true. This revision it will receive by the commission which is to be appointed to revise the revenue laws, from whose labors I anticipate the best results.

anticipate the best results.

The necessities of the Government will give to our manufacturing interests all the protection they will require to shield them from destructive foreign competition; and before the close of the present Administration I confidently expect to see these interests more prosperous than they ever have been. What recommendations I shall make to Congress upon the Tariff question I am not now prepared to say. I expect to be able to indorse the bill that shall be prepared by the commission, and shall be disappointed if this bill does not harmonize our foreign and internal duties, and produce a revenue which shall be sufficient to meet the interest on the public debt, and gradually reduce the principal, without being oppressive to the people.

In conclusion, permit me to say that I see no cause for discouragement in the present or prospective condition of the country. Our national debt is large, but our

In conclusion, permit me to say that a see an example of discouragement in the present or prospective condition of the country. Our national debt is large, but our national recourses are sufficient to carry it without ambarrasment. While it would be foolish to call it a sational blessing, it may be so managed as not to be a national calamity; and in the worst view that can be taken of it, it is a small matter in comparison with the inestimable value of the Union, in the maintenance of which it has been created.

I am, vary truly, yours, H. McCULLOCH. HERET C. CAREY, esq., Philadelphia, Poun,

inst., and terralnated in the following 'scult:

Walkill—Wm. 8. Webb, 'Union; 'Awayanda—John H. Reeve, Dem.; Deerpan F. & Brodhead, Dem.; Month Hope-C. 8. Hope, D. A.; Chester—James B. Stevens, Dem.; Gosham—Job. C. Wallace, Dem.; War wick—Wm. H. Houston, 'Alion; Montgomery—George L. Comfort, Union; Cro'sfort—David Thompson, Dem.; War wick—Wm. H. Houston, 'Alion; Montgomery—George L. Comfort, Union; Cro'sfort—David Thompson, Dem.; Greenville—Hervey C. Clark, Dem.; Minishnk—Joseph M. Chase, Dem.; Hamptonbargh—C. M. Thompson, Dem.; Monroe—Morgan Shuft, Union; Newburgh—G. Webb, Tax 1 fran Tax 2 from that scope up the patients' Are the second and decances when the second and decances with the second and decances of the lungs and stop their decay at once, and the patients' Hr is saved. Tax Pinn Tax Tax Conntain by Monroe—Morgan Shuft, Union; Newburgh—G. M. Thompson, Dem.; Monroe—Morgan Shuft, Union; Newburgh—G. M. Thompson, Dem.; Worker, C. Webb, Windsor—W. R. Weet, Dem.; Powning Grove—A. Goldsmith, Union; Cognewall—W. S. Brown, 'Union, The Democratis loss one Supervisor in Cornwell, while the Unionists ions two hy the consolidation of the three terms in Manna.

CITY ITEMS.

"THE FIELD, THE DUNGEON AND THE ES-CAPE."-We refer to the advertisement of this book, by ndent, Mr. A. D. Richardson, now in the press of Hurtbut, Scranton & Co. of Hartford. Mr. Richardson's experience at the South at the outbreak of Richardson's experience at the South at the outbreak of the Rebellion, in the field during the first two years of \$191,606,555 was exported from the United States; the prairies must yet be to modern times what fair Arcadia the war, his long imprisonment at Richmond and Saits-bury, his escape and perilons journey through North \$40.491,565, making a total of \$232,298,120. This was herds watching there their flocks by night. Enorme Carolina and Tennessee give, him command of a at the time when the Southern States were the great mass of material illustrative of this momentous period cotton-field of the world, and in the year of the greatest shores for wools and woolens, will ere long be kept as possesses. He has the ability to put it to the best use, our article the comparatively small amount of wool chant. we believe the book will fulfill the expectation and curionity its announcement has excited.

Mr. W. W. Broom will deliver an address on "Reconstruction in the Rebellions States," in Croton Hall, No. 187 Bowery, to-morrow (Sunday) evening

LAUNCH.-Messrs. J. B. & J. D. Van Deusen will lanuch from their ship yard foot of Eighteenth-at., East River, to-day (Saturday), at 8 a. m., the side wheel steamboat Neversink, being built for Mr. R. Cornell White, merchant of this city. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 180 feet; breadth. 27} feet, over guards, 56 feet; depth of hold, 8} feet, being about 400 tuns. The engines are building by Mesers. Hobbard & Whittaker, corner Front and Pearlists , Brooklyn, Cylinder, 40-inch and eight foot ntry stroke. The hull and engines being built under the immediate superintendence of Capt. John Pease. Every care and expense has been used in all parts to make her complete. Her model is such that she is expected to be very fast

RELIEF FOR OUR WOUNDED .- His Excellency, Gov. Fenton, dispatched several surgeons to the relief of the wounded New-York soldiers on Tuesday last, but owing to some informality in the application, necessary passes, and they were obliged to return. However, yesterday red tope was cut, and Dr. F. Wil lis Fisher by request of his Excellency left for the front accompanied by Dr. Thompson and a corps of assist of men. ants, as temporary State Agents, to render aid and comfort to our sick and wounded heroes of the late

CHAMBER meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will occur, by postponement, on Mondey next, at 1 o'clock p. m., and

The Ball of the Young Men's Association yielded a very handsome sum, as per the following:

ing of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 34 o'clock p m. James Lepox, esq., President, in the chair, assisted

as it has than that it abould not have declined at all.

It is undersood. I believe, among those whose babits or personal indulgence lead them into protracted excesse, that "sobering off" rapidly is a dangerous experiment; but dangerous as it may be, it is preferable to continued intoxication.

It does not follow, however, that because gold has declined from 185 to 146, and may speedily decline still, in the first L. S. Jacoby, Bremen, and others, I gard to the Society's operations in Mexico, B fully, Greece, China, India. Turkey, Egypt, and many. Also from the Syrise Mission, commends of Dr. Van Dyck, and the work of electrotying the bit Seriptures. Grant of books were made to extent of 36,44 volumes. For the Kolapoor Missis when the specie standard is restored, or nearly resched, the assurance which this state of things will create the same acted on a time of the country. I am of the opinion that when the specie standard is restored, or nearly resched, the assurance which this state of things will created the same will create the business of the country is to be transacted on a stimulate, instead of prostrate, productive industry.

DIRHOREST FORTERS.—Edward and Richty Wil-lams, colored porters, employed in the bonded warehouse of Merrill & Sons., No. 250 Water-st., were yesterday arrested for lawing broken open a case of goods in the warehouse and appropriated the contents. The stolen goods were found in their residence in Grand-st. Justice Hogan committed them for trial.

DECISIONS.

Walter agt. Schenck.—Motion denied but with liberty to deiendant to renow the application on payment of \$10 costs. Agnes agt. Lyon.—Costs taxed, reduced \$35. Anirog agt. Gentil.—Motion denied with \$10 costs to defendant to alide event. In re. the dower of Elizabeth A. Young.—Order granted. Sachott agt. Kenn.—Motion granted.

WILLS PROVED.

of P. Sharp.
(these wills contain any provisions of public impor

GEN. SHERIDAN .- For a life-like Portrait,

with Biography, Physiognomy and Character, see the Jan. No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL—sent for 20 cts. by Foulkin & Wills, 323 Broadway. A pictorial No. for April now ready.

WINDOW SHADES, Gold, Holland, &c.; new style Shade Fixtures at reduces rices. G. L. & J. B. KELTT, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.] LACE CURTAINS.

New Persian Styles just received.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 339 Broadway.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

production in the country. We have shown in a previ- home-a source of wealth for farmer, artizan and a

were kept the same year, amounting to 24,823,566, producing 60,511,343 pounds of wool. We have already ducing 60,511,343 pounds of wool. We have already abown that our wants are 200,000,000 pounds; and when used very rapidly. Most of the offices were thronged we present this as an estimate we do not mean dirty, with anxions visitors, lee either by fear of losing themselves or their dear ones, or class by hope of gladdening somebody with the piles of greenbacks which now rustle in the hands of every recruiting officer in the city. rate of \$3 per head, will require a capital of \$132,000.

ing their value at \$3 per head, which must be consid. Corps is in attendance. rams within a few weeks have been sold for thousands and ewes for hundreds of dollars, while \$30, \$40 and drafted men here, and 125 men are being examined \$50 is nowhere considered an extravagant price for daily. Money and recruits are shundant, and so is the good rams, and ordinary ewes are sold at from \$8 to \$10 per head in many sections of the country. We are inmate, at present prices, of the value of sheep required fields in 1860, we should find that the sheep required the most capital. Our readers will pardon us for making the comparison between the value of sheep and the price

We have entered thus minutely into this part of the raisers particularly, may see what a large and important field is open for their future operations, and that all may understand that sheep husbandry is of greater

present, and that is the production of mutton, 25,000,000 pounds of which are annually sold in the markets of New-York City. If we estimate its population at the present time at 900,000, then we shall have about 28 pounds to each individual; and estimating the present population of the United States at 35,000,000, which is allowing but a slight increase for the past four years; and taking the consumption of the City of New-York as an average of that of the whole country, the annual amount will be 980,000,000 pounds, and if we recken this amount at the very low price of five cents per pound, we shall have very low price of five cents per pound, we shall have an annual expenditure for mutton of \$49,000.000; if to have an annual value of \$249,000,000, being \$16,701,980 more than the whole income from cotton in 1860, more while the whole product, both of wool and mutton, would be consumed at home.

In this connection, this question may be raised: If we increase the number of sheep seventy-five per cent, will there be a corresponding demand for mutton!

We reply that the consumption of mutton has thus for cen about equal to its production; but when peo- for the pla trition than beef, and one-fourth more than pork, that trition than beef, and one-fourth more than pors, that as an article of diet it is far more wholesome than the latter, much more easily digested than either, and can be produced twenty per cent cheaper than beef, we may produced twenty per cent cheaper than beef, we may produced twenty per cent cheaper than beef, we may rest assured that mutton will be second in demand to

In England this is well understood, for during the last six months of 1860 the sales in the leading markets THE COMMON COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON PUB- 19 cents per pound, while that of prime beef was 16] it is the most natritious meat sold in the market.

description of wool, while England has to import everwhich collections should be taken up for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers. The Committee are, as yet, undecided as to their arrangement of the programme, and an adjourned meeting will be held on Monday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when, no doubt, some definite plan will be adopted.

and fixed upon cotton, that we began to think that wool could not be raised with profit. Designing men had led us to think and talk of cotton as though the substrata of poor old mother Earth had been nothing but cotton, cropping out nowhere but in the Southern

doubt, some definite pian will be adopted.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.—Peter Brightweiger and Robert Suras, aged especially 12 and 14 years, were yesterday agreeted for having broken into the store and dwelling of Jacob Philip, No. 267 French aver, and stolen wearing apparent years of the production of cotton 'is confined almost exclusive to plaintiff to mend complaint within twenty valued at \$112. Justice Dodge committed them for trial.

FRACAS BETWIEN PHYSICIANS.—Dr. Thomas B. Conning yesterday called at the residence of Dr. John. Creters, No. 19 E. Fifteenthest, and they soon became engaged of 65, and are found luxuriating in the fertile valleys. rambling along the slopes, bounding among the craggy rocks, or grazing upon the mountain tops.

The history of cotton dates no further back than the 10th century; while the history of wood and its manufacture is nearly coeval with the history of man. Yet, notwithstanding all these drawbacks, under the stimulating force of slave labor, and in the hands of these who were determined to use it, either for ruling or the stimulating force of slave labor, and in the hands of these who were determined to use it, either for ruling or the stimulating force of slave labor, and in the hands of these who were determined to use it, either for ruling or the stimulating force of slave labor, and in the hands of these who were determined to use it, either for ruling or the stimulating force of slave labor, and in the hands of these who were determined to use it, either for ruling or the stimulating force of slave labor, and in the hands of these who were determined to use it, either for ruling or the stimulating force of slave labor, and in the hands of these who were determined to use it, either for ruling or the stimulating force of slave labor, and in the hands of these who were determined to use it. DISHONEST PORTERS.—Edward and Henry Wil- facture is nearly coeval with the history of man. Yet, destroying a world, it soon attained such a mighty power, from the enormous quantity produced, that the owners were deluded with the idea that it was that giant which bore the world spon its shoulders, and the force which moved the wheels of all the civilized powers of earth, and that to withhold it, or refuse to raise it would produce riot, discord and rebellion everywhere And to such an extent had they impressed this idea upon the commercial world, that on its bended knees it offered a slave oligarchy, the power to rule the white.

offered a slave oligarchy, the power to rule the white, and everywhere own the black; and when, not satisfied with this, South Carolina seconded; when the flag which is doated on every sea and waved in every breeze—everywhere the symbol of freedom—all battle torn, was lowefed before armed treason on Sumter's walls, the commercial world stood aghast, and for a time every nerve was paralyzed.

The farmer well remembers how, at that time, be stood in the market with his wool, asking for an offer, but none had the hardthood to make him a bid. He stood in the market with his wool, asking for an offer, but none had the hardthood to make him a bid. He disaster of Bull Run, it was found that a Rebellion had to be crushed; soldiers were required, and they had to be crushed; soldiers were required, and they had to be clothed, but not with cotton; the sanitary condition of the army demanded wool; then it was discovered that wool was a power and a source of propaprity. Trade and commerce moved again; famine and pestitized and commerce moved again; famine and pestitized and commerce moved again; famine and pestitized and the piers of the Empire City. Nor was New-Engiand last with nothing save a heap of broken grantle boulders; her merchants and artisans did not still distribute to act with that of the Common Connell, and last with nothing save a heap of broken grantle boulders; her merchants and artisans did not still distribute to act with that of the Common Connell, and all act with nothing save a heap of broken grantle boulders; her merchants and artisans did not still distribute to act with that of the Common Connell, and all act with nothing save a heap of broken grantle boulders; her merchants and artisans did not still distribute to act with that of the Common Connell, and all act with nothing save a heap of broken grantle boulders; her merchants and artisans did not still dispersion properly in its hands to the trustees have prepared, and an endeaved them from that chilling atmosphere to which a provide them. For th For their protection the innocent sheep interposed its fleecy form, and his coat is proving more valuable to Her manuscript ones rightly trained to one swinty

prise, were easily harnessed for another, and her energy and capital are finding new outlets, among w worsteds and woolens constitute no small part. But to is not the mountain rills alone that are needed for these enterprises; the hills and valleys are required; the was in ancient days; and poets yet shall sing of shepsums of money, which each succeding year leave our

BECRUITING VA. DEAFTING.

All the Provest-Marshal's offices were kept

Capt. Erhardt of this District has gone to Vashington, and in his absence Lieut J. M. Gill has Washington, and in his absence Lieux of Al-sharge. No volunteers were received here yesterday

Fifth District.

Rixth District.

Capt. Coster is now giving furloughs until next week to the men upon whom he is now serving the second notice. There is no longer any troeble about the lack of money, except teat its delay way have discouraged some volunteers so that they will not apply again. Seventh District.

Business is very brisk here; we never go in without finding Capt. Wagner with a roll of green-backs in his hand, one volunteer waiting for them, and enother behind him longing for his turn. Twenty or thirty draited men had to be sent away vesterday for than of time to attend to them; but there does not seem to be any dissatisfaction on that account. There is very little probability that the drafted men will be called on very soon here, as business is abundant in other directions. The first notice is now being served on the Twenty first Ward.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT-APRIL 7.-Before Justice

CLEARS.

LIAIBITIES OF MARRIED WOMES.

Henry C. Mecklen, &c., agt. Mary E. Tooth, and others.—The codeplaint is in the ordinary form of a pain on a promissory note without any alegation the tote was for the benefit of the defendant, Mary E. Toothe separate expire. The defence set up that she was a may we man; that her husband as attorney signed the note w

A LADY'S WARDBOER

George E. Goldman agt. Rosa Goldman.—Report

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Aran 7.—Before
Gity Judge Russia.

Joseph Rice plended guilty to attempted burgisty. City Prison thirty days.

Almon Guskell pleaded guilty of petty larcency. Penices.

Meeting of the Fire Department.

The representatives of the Volunteer Fire Department held a meeting at Firemen s Hall on Thursday evening. The President stated that he had conto prevent the passage of the Paid Department bill, and to transact other business in connection with the bill.

A resolution was adopted that the expenses of the committee to Albany, not met by some previous recolu-

Henry S. Foote of the Rebel [Congress, the them than cotton raised on soil tilled by bondsman's same gentleman who was lately endeavoring to find a "sequestered spot," returned to these share

for it is a sum nearly equal to the whole capital employed in 1860 in the finnerfacture of both cotton and wood, which amounted to \$135,071,922; while 70,000,066 second notice has been served on those drawn in the sacead word many accordance of the 3d Regiment, Veteran Reserve

not 10 o'clock a. m. as has been announced.

Received from Jereminh Quinlan, esq., Treasurer of the Young Men's Association, the sum of Thirty-six bundred and eight dollars and fifty-two cents, being the set proceeds of their eighth Annual Ball in Aid of the lower transfer of their eighth Annual Ball in Aid of the AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY-The stated meetsin and one in Western Virginia. Communications than four-fifths of which had to seek a foreign market,

Dodge, esq., the Chairman of the Citizens' Committee the City authorities in the proposed celebration. Coun-clinan Lent offered to confer with Mr. Dodge, and also with Hon. William M. Tweed, President of the Board

FRACAS BEWELN PHYSICIANS.—Dr. Homins B., Gunning yesterday called at the residence of Dr. John C. Peters, No. 19 E. Fifteenthest, and they soon became engaged in a quarrel about some legal papers. It ended by Dr. Peters rising, procuring a cowhide, and freely applying it to the back and shoulders of his opponent. He was arrested and Instice Dodge held him to bail in the sum of \$500. Both are well-known physicians. Dr. Gunning resides at No. 41 East Twenty-first-st.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS SPECIAL TERM - APRIL T. -Before Judge SEADY.

SURROGATE'S COURT - APRIL 7 - Before Surrogate

During the past week the Surrogate has admitted to probate the wills of the following named persons:
Henry Steinway, ir., Mrs. Maria A. Wright, Paul W. Lotham,
Audrew Matthew, Margaret Chariton, Catharine Ann Charles
and Robert P. Blarp.
None of these wills contain any provisions of public impor-